INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

## SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The Record as to Inception of the Movement for Its Erection.

As Far as Can Be Ascertained, the First Formal Action Was Taken at Hon. W. H. English's Suggestion.

A UNION SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

Finest and Most Impressive Monument of the Kind in the World.

The Magnificent Plaza in Which It Is Set, and the Beautiful and Brilliant Electric Illumination.

The importance of the soldiers' monument to indiana and its capital city is now fully demonstrated. It is the great point of attraction to the multitude of visitors now here, and expressions of admiration of its grandeur and exceeding beauty can be heard everywhere. These delighted visitors, and others who may see it in the future, will spread its fame, and it is destimed to grow until it will be universally recognized as one of the grandest and most graceful monuments in the world. The anthusiasm in its behalf, especially on the part of the soldier element, has undoubtedly been increased by the adoption of Mr. English's patriotic resolutions, devoting the entire top astragal to the honor of the Union soldiers in the war of the rebelion. He is deservedly receiving general commendation for that action, and is likely to be still further favorably known in connection with the monument because of the fact, now for the first time made public. that he wrote the first resolutions ever favor of a soldiers' the Governor's Cir-

These resolutions were offered by his

friend, that glorious old veteran, Gen. Na-

than Kimball, at a large meeting of citi-

zens assembled at Crown Hill, May 30, 1872,

to decorate the graves of Union soldiers,

and were unanimously adopted. Mr. Eng-

lish also prepared the list of prominent

gentlemen, who were requested to exert

their influence to secure the construction

of the monument. This was undoubtedly

the first formal movement in favor of its

construction, and he two principal movers

in originating it were Hon. William H.

English and Gen. Nathan Kimball. The

resolutions, copied from the Journal of

Resolved, By this vast concourse of citizens,

assembled to decorate the graves of the Union

soldlers, at the State Capitol, that we feel that

the great and prosperous State of Indiana owes

t to the memory of her brave sons, who periled

their lives in the service of the country, to erest

a State menument, that shall stand as a perpet-

To that end we respectfully ask the Governor to recommend to the Legislature, and the Legisla-

ture to provide for the erection, at the Capital of

the State, in the center of the park known as the

Governor's Circle, a grand State monument, "To

the memory of the indiana soldiers who periled

requested to act as a committee to further the

object contemplated by these resolutions, viz.:

Gen. Nathan Kimball, Gen. A. P. Hovey, Gen.

Thomas A. Morris, Gen. J. C. Veach, Hon.

William H. English, Gen. Benjamin Spooner,

Gen. William Harrow, William H. Morrison, esq ,

Gen. B. F. Scribner, Gen. Ira Grover, Gen. Charles Cruft, Gen. M. D. Manson, Gen. R. H.

Milroy, J. H. McKernan, esq., Gen. William Grose, Gen. Sol. Meredith, Gen. Noel Gleason,

Gen. Reuben Williams, Gen. George H. Chapman.

Gen. Silas Colgrove, Gen. Thomas M. Browne,

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Gen. Thomas J. Brady, Gen. Daniel Macauley, Gen. J. Dodge,

Gen. G. F. McGinnis, Gen. O. S. Gooding,

Alfred Harrison, esq., Gen. Robert S. Foster. J. M. Tilford, esq., Gen. Lew Wallace, S. A.

Eletcher, esq., Gen. Reuben Kise, Robert Con-

ben. Milo S. Hascall, Bishop Talbot, Gen. J. P.

J. Shanks, David Macy, esq., Gen. Ben Harri-bn, Gen. John P. Baird, Gen. W. Q. Gresham, E. S. Aivord, esq., Gen. Laz Noble, John C. New, Q., John Fishback, esq., Gen. A. Stone, Gen. Asper Packard, Gen. John Coburn, Gen. Morton

E. Hunter, J. H. Vajen, esq., Hon, J. W. Gordon, Dr. W. C. Thompson, J. C. Yohn, esq., Hon E. B.

General Kimball, with the fairness char-

Hasselman, esq., Gen. J. R. Slack,

Resolved. That the following gentlemen be

their lives in the service of their country."

ual memorial of their patriotic deads.

that period, are as follows:

facts and giving him the credit of being the author of the resolutions. The Journal has been permitted to see this letter, from which the following extracts are taken:

"In the year 1872 you conferred with me and others as to the duty of the State and citizens to do honor to the memory of Indiana's soldiers. The result of such con-ferences was that you drew up a set of res-olutions, which were presented by me to the surviving soldiers and citizens on Me-morial day, May 30, 1872, who had assem-bled to decorate the graves of our comrades buried at Crown Hill Cemetery. These resolutions were unanimously adopted."

General Kımball's letter proceeds to give further accounts of efforts made by himself and Mr. English to secure the monument, and concludes with these words:

"The honor to be conferred for originating the movement looking to the erection of a monument to the soldiers of Indiana who periled their lives in the service of their who took such action at Crown Hill, May country is certainly due to you and others

On the 4th of June, 1872, Mr. English published a letter in the Journal presenting strong reasons for the erection of a monument in the Circle, and offering to contribute \$1,000 towards it, "or more if necessary." The Journal also urged it then, as it has ever since. So far as known, there was no formal movement in favor of its construction earlier than the English-Kim-ball resolutions of May 20, 1872, and Mr. English's offered contribution, and there is every reason to think they may regarded as the first formal action. There was some action at an army reunion in Indianapolis, some two years afterwards, the G. A. R. followed it up by action in 1882, and the State law was enacted in 1887.

This further may be said in relation to Mr. English's connection with the construction of the monument. The Journal is informed he is not drawing pay for his services as one of the monument commissioners, and it is understood, if he draws it at all, it will only be to turn it over to the monument fund as an addition to the \$1,000 he has heretofore contributed.

MONUMENT AND PLAZA. The Most Magnificent Soldlers' Memorial the World Has Ever Seen.

If Indianians have not before appreciated the wonderful attractiveness of their soldiers' monument they must have come to a realization of its grandeur this week. They have seen the structure go up stone by stone, and, while they have regarded it with pride and admiration, familiarity has, perhaps, somewhat dimmed their perceptions of its greatness. They needed called Monument Place, something to direct their thoughts with

ILLUMINATED.

especial force to its meaning, and

magnitude, an unequaled charm.

They have had this awakening this

week. The arrival of the visiting

multitudes suddenly disclosed to them the

convenience and beauty of the plaza as

meeting place for vast crowds. The great

paved circle at the monument's base, sur-

rounded by the wide asphalt streets, and

this again bordered by a walk over twenty

feet in width, all together form a clear

and clean space the like of which is not

known in any other city in the United

States. This plaza, together with the four

place which invites crowds and affords

room even for the hosts now here, and for

any great assemblage Indianapolis is

likely to have in tuture. Strangers

naturally gravitate to the place; it is so

this week, and will be so hereafter. As

the Journal predicted long ago, it is the

center of attraction, although no pains

have been taken to bring it to the attention of visitors. The praises be-

stowed upon it by those who see it

for the first time, and their expressions of

wonder and admiration have helped to open

the eyes of our people to the unique char-

acter of their great memorial shaft and its

surroundings. Indianapolis people are not

given to boasting of the attractions of

their town, but are somewnat lacking in

local pride, and too much addicted to dis-

paragement of home institutions. What-

ever may be their feelings as to other fea-

tures of the city, they may rightfully make

an exception of this. They may properly

boast of their monument and its plaza.

They have a right to rejoice over it, to

glory in it. It is an object lesson

not only in patriotism but in art. In it the

people have forever before them not only a

reminder of the honor due to the Union

soldiers of the civil war, but an inspiration

to lofty and refined sentiment. It is pleas-

ing to the eye and impressive to the soul.

If this monument were in Chicago or New

York, or in any city of Europe, its praises

would already have been heralded to all

the earth and its distinctiveness made the

subject of unmeasured panegyric. Indian-

apolis need not hesitate to exult over her

As if the monument in all its impressive

simplicity were not attractive enough, it

has been given an added glory in this week

of jubilee. Nothing more beautiful and ar-

streets making its broad approaches, is a

The work is a triumph of the electricians' art, and the plaudits of the multitude testify to their skill and taste. A picture of that monument in the full blaze of light is one to live in the memory while life lasts. Long electric streamers stretch from the base of the obelisk to the foundation defining the four corners of the structure with a line of glittering light. Ontlining the base and surrounding the entablatures are rows of incandescent lamps set like gems in a crown. At each corner of the obelisk where the streamers start are great fernleaf designs in red, white and blue, and at each corner of the base are electric pin wheels whose colored lights and rapid whirling dazzle the eye. On the north entablature is a wreath of most graceful design in white light. The east and west entabletures are each decorated with a shield in red, white and blue that lights up in these national colors with the greatest brilliance. It is on the south side, however, that the most beautiful effects are seen. Above the pediment is a representation of "Old Glory," in color, and with an arrangement of double lights, which give an effect of softly rippling folds. Balew on the entablature, is lights, which give an effect of softly rip-pling folds. Below, on the entablature, is an anchor of beautiful design in pure white light, like a great diamond ornament, on which eyes, tired with the flood of shim-mering color above, rest gratefully. On the steps are cannon, stacks of arms and of cannon balls studded with sparking lights.

At the top of the tall obelisk, and surrounding its cornice, is a necklace of lights rivating the gems of "Solomon's Mines."

High above, "Indiana," bathed in a flood of glory from the search lights, stands proudly crowning the whole.

Displays of electricity everywhere have been great, exhibitions of this powerful light are given with much elaboration at the World's Fair, but nowhere in the world, it is safe to say, has there been such a wonderful display as this -one so well suited to the occasion or so thoroughly ertistic. It will be a long while, too, before an exhibition to equal it is seen elsewhere, for where is to be found a detached structure like the Indiana Soldiers' monument, which will bear such an illumination and not be overwhelmed by it, but glorified and made transcendently beautiful?

In preparing this unique attraction to the G. A. R., Indianapolis has outdone all other cities who have entertained the veterans, and has given them something they will always remember.

IMPROMPTU CAMP FIRES.

How the Crowds About the Monument Dis-

port Themselves, The impromptu camp fires being held around the monument were the scene of much enthusiasm and amusement, with a dry-goods box as a platform and a witty Irishman as master of ceremonies. No better chance could be afforded to witness the natural oratorical powers and effects of the veterans than at that place. No one waited for an introduction or invitation; it was all informat in the truest sense of the word. An old comrade mounted the grand stand and asked if there was any of the Eighteenth Michigan in the crowd. No one answered, when a fellow from the rear yelled out, "Get off the perch, they must be all drunk to-night." Another comrade amused his hearers by singing a parody on "Hoke Smith." A colored man, David Jordan, was next exposed to view on the box, and said he served in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and sang a song entitled "God will save Amerikee, the land of Liberty." The crowd seemed to go wild with enthusiasm over his song, and he then favored them with "John Brown's body is 'decading' in the ground," with the request that the audiience join in the chorus, which was done until the old veterans seemed to believe that they were entertaining the figure of Indiana on the monument and expected her to recognize their efforts by saluting them; however, their chorus of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujuh," was checked by an old comrade from Illinois who poses as an orator on occasions of this kind, and opened

from the place which owns the sacred ashes of our martyred Lincoln, and the district that sends Springer to Congress but will promise not to send him next Applause. The following is an extract from one of the songs rendered by the composer of it to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia:"

fire on his comrades as follows: "I am

How we eat our pork and beans, Instead of chicken pic. How we flirted with the girls; How is that for high! An anecdote was told where Patsy Dershoulder from the battlefield, and a stray piece of shell tore his head off without Patay's knowledge, and on meeting his major he was asked what he was carrying

a dead man with his head off for, to which

Patsy replied that the fellow had lied to him for he told him it was his foot. Another speaker from Tennessee said that, while he had some respect for those of the boys who voted the wrong ticket. he voted as he shot, when a voice from the crowd distinctly stated he did not have a — bit of respect for them. Thus, those who probably do not key themselves up to a point where they can display their ability and talent as stump speakers until they go to the annual encampment, are entertaining their friends and comrades.

Of Harrison's Regiment. During the Harrison administration there was a statement made by the envious at the National capital, that the Seventieth Indiana had more men living in 1888 than any brigade in the service. It was based upon the fact that President Harrison, knowing a large number of ex-



cellent men in his old regiment, availed himself of the efficiency of a few of them. One of them, whom he did not call to a public position, but in whose judgment and lovalty General Harrison has confidence, is Moses G. McLain, of Indianapolis. He was a sergeant in the Seventieth, and lost an arm in battle. The man who bears the testimony of an empty sleeve needs no other record. He has been there. Mr. McLain came out of the service to become a man of influence. and to receive popular favor He has hosts of friends, and is always in the local and State conferences of his party, because his head is chock full of good sense. He is a member of the Grand Army.

WindowShades-Eastman, Schleicher & Lee seteristic of that grand old soldier, has tistic in the way of electric illumination SETS of the G. A. R. edition of The Journal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to | In 1887 she was elected president of the written Mr. English a letter narrating the | and decoration has ever been attempted. any address for 25 cents.

G. A. R. Ladies Consider They Are a Part of the Organization.

Their Aims Are Loyal and Patriotic, and Are Supplemented by Works of Charity and Philanthropy.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

Paragraphs About Some of the State Departments.

Officers on the Ground-Remarkable Beauty of the Colors Presented by the Indiana W. R. C.



THE FIRST WOMan's organization formed in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic had its birth in Portland. Me., in 1869. A post formed there was known as Bosworth Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and this little society of women was known as Bosworth Relief Corps. No. 1, auxiliary to the

post. Thus it is that Bosworth Relief Corps claims, and of right, to be the mother of patriotic organizations in the United States. In its membership Bosworth corps was exclusive. It admitted only the "mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors."

At the time of the national encampment at Denver, in July, 1883, an attempt made to consolidate the various women's organizations resulted in the National Woman's Relief Corps. Up to that time, while some fifteen States had a woman's organization of some kind, for the purpose ot assisting the Grand Army in its relief work, none of these had admitted other than mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Union soldiers and sailors. In the attempt to popularize the order and increase its members and sources of income, the new organization proceeded to widen the door to membership, and "all loyal women of good moral character" were made eligible.

This step, thousands of women who had joined with energy in creating the national organization, would not take. They believed that the admission to membership of those who were not bound by the ties of blood to Union veterans would introduce an element entirely foreign to the intents and purposes of the old order, and they refused to concur in the new rules. They stood firm, and on that rock they split off from the main body and formed an order known as the Ladies of the G. A. R., which is identical with the first relief corps formed in Maine, except in title. The order now has nearly thirty thousand members, and grows rapidly. Like the relief corps, their aim is "to bring together and bind in one great sisterhood those who endured a common experience of suffering and hardship, while their loved ones were at the front fighting for the life of the Nation." The ladies of the G. A. R. are not auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. but consider themselves a part of it, and it is very certain that the Grand Army has a tender feeling for this body of noble women, most of whom know through actual experience what the rigors of war are. Every honorably discharged soldier and his family may become members of the order. The order is not designed to be purely charitable, but is social as well, and looks to comradeship with the men who went to the front and bore the heat and burden of the day when treason stirred up its hatful of hades. The following is their declaration of principles: "To unite with loyalty to our country a sisterly love and affection for each other, parallel with the comradeship among the G. A. R.; to honor the memory of our fallen heroes; to perpetuate and keep forever sacred Memorial day; to assist the Grand Army in its high and hely mission, and encourage and sympathize with them in their noble work; to sid sick soldiers and satlors and their families; to do all in their power to alleviate sufferings; to look after the soldiers' homes and soldiers' orphans' homes, and see that children who leave the homes are provided with proper situations; to watch the publie schools, and see that the children and youths obtain proper education in the true history of our country, and in the principles of loyalty and patriotism. The national organization was perfected

in Chicago on the 18th day of November. 1886. The meeting which was called for that purpose was presided over by Mrs. Anna E. Grubb, of Camden, N. J., who is now national treasurer. It admits to membership only the wife, mother, sister and daughter of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and ex-army nurses. A comrade of the G. A. R. can be admitted as an honorary member, but cannot speak on any subject. Neither can they vote or hold office.

At this first convention only four States were represented, viz.: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California and Illinois. Miss Laura McNeir, of Camden, N. J., elected president. The membership at that time was 2,473. At the present time there are departments in twenty-eight States and Territories, and a membership of more than 20,000. The organization is growing in favor all the time. In Pennsylvania the department of the adies of the G. A. R. has purchased a fine property, a few miles from Pittsburg, for which they paid \$10,000. There is a fine brick building on this land, which has been made into a home for mothers and widows of soldiers. Some of those who are enjoying the bounties of this home were taken from poorhouss. It is held in so much esteem that each session of the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriates \$3,000 to assist the ladies of the G. A. R. in their splendid work. The offi-

National president, Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff, of Pittsburg, Pa.; senior vice president, Mrs. Amanda J. Wetheren, of Minncapolis, Minn.; junior vice president, Mrs. Margaret A. Stephens, of Newark, N. J.: treasurer, Mrs. Anna E. Grubb, of Camden, N. J.; secretary, Mrs. Josie Slicker. of Pittsburg, Pa.; chaplain, Mrs. Emma A. Murry, of Oklahoma; counsellor, Mrs. M. O. Cartlidge, of Topeka, Kan.: council of administration, Mrs. Florence George, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Julia M. Gordon, of Topeka, Kan., and Mrs. Sophia A. DeMott, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

cers are:

The National President, Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff is the wife of Comrade Charles F. Sherriff, of Pittsburg, who is one of the representatives in the National Encampment, G. A. R., from Pennsylvania. She has been a member of the order from its incipiency, being a member of Col. John

by the Department of Pennsylvania to the office of senior vice president. At the expiration of her term of office, having filled it with satisfaction, she was elected at Eric, Penn., in 1889, department president. During this term of office the memorable Johnstown flood occurred. She, with her keen perception, saw that relief would be needed immediately, and inside of forty-eight hours are had a special order out calling on all the circles of the department for assistance, and they responded nobly. With this money she hurried to Johnstown, and was the first person there who distributed money to the suffering. So well did she fill this office of department president that at Shamokin, Pa., in 1890, although declining a re-election, the delegates would not have it that way and she succeeded herself, thus being for two years the head of the department of Pennsylvania. She was elected to her present position in Washington, last September, and since that time has labored zealdusly to promote the interests of the order so dear to her. She has organized two new State departments under her care. Mrs. Sherriff ia a most pleasant lady, and possesses a bright countenance, and has about her continually a company of admiring friends of the order. She is enthusiastic in the work, and to by the Department of Pennsylvania to the



meet and talk with her is to feel that what ever she may be at the head of, that thing wili meet with success.

Senior Vice President,

Mrs. Amanda J. Wetheren, national senior vice president of the ladies of the G. A. R. was born at Diamond Bluff, Wis., and now resides at Champlin, Minn. Her father, Allen Wilson, was a gallant soldier of Company B, 6th Wisconsin Volunteers, who fell in the line of his duty at the battle of South Mountain. She is a daughter of the "Old Iron Brig-" having been adopted as such the survivors of that magnifiorganization, and by them presented with the badge of the Iron Brigade. The presentation was made to her as "the daughter of the brave man who died at south Mountain, with the compliments of the comrades of her father." -an appropriate honor, worthily bestowed. Her husband, Geo. Wetheren, was also a Union soldier, of Company A. Ninth Min-nesota Volunteers, who is well known to the G. A. R. of Minnesota. Mrs. Wetheren is a lady of pleasing presence, of genial, sunny disposition, of fine executive ability, and thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Ladies of the G. A. R., of which organization she is the pioneer of Minnesota, having been the first | mittee, and made a short address, in which to take an active interest in introducing the she gave a brief outline of the order into that State, and filling admirably sims and object of her order, the office of president of Mary A. Livermore Circle, No. 1, the first ever organized in Minnesota. The success of the order in Minnesota is largely due to her active, intelingent efforts and her untiring zeal in

National Treasurer. Mrs. Anna E. Grubb, past department president of New Jersey, is also past department president of Hatch Circle, No. 2, of



of national treasurer in 1889, and is ably fitted for the duties of the position. She is prompt in business and by her kind and gentle manner has won many warm and admiring friends. Mrs. Grubb had the honor and distruction of calling the societies together in Chicago out of which grew this great organization, and conducted the business incidental to a permanent body. Having been one of the founders she has never lost interest for a day, and is active and ever ready to assist in ,all charitable and philanthropic work of the order, which she believes to be the grandest the world has ever known.

National Secretary. Mrs. Josie Slicker is a member of General Thomas Circle, No 24, of Pittsburg, Pa., baving served as treasurer. In 1890 she was appointed department secretary by Mrs. Sherriff. She filled this position so well that the incoming department president, Mrs. Rachel Doran, appointed her again to fill the office of department score-



tary. She represented the Department of Pennsylvania in the National Convention at Washington, last year, as delegate-at-large from that State. So eflicient had she been in the office of Department Secretary for two terms, that Mrs. Sherriff immediately upon ber election B. Clark Circle, No. 11, of Allegheny, Penn. | selected her as her premier. During her incumbency in this office of National secre-

with whom she has had dealings, being prompt in all her correspondence, courteous and ladylike to all. It is hardly likely
that the representatives to the national
convention will permit her to retire from
active service at the expiration of her
term assecretary, being more than probable
that they will elect her to some office in the
national body.

Mrs. Julia Muffly Gordon, This lady, a member of the council of administration, Ladies of the G. A. R., was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and graduated from Irving Female College in 1866. She was married to W. L. Gordon,



Oct. 10, 1867, and removed to Kansas in 1871. She was originally a member of the W. R. C. of Topeks. When the corps to which she belonged disbanded she became a charter member of Lincoln Circle, No. 1, Ladies of the G. A. R., and is still a member of the same circle. She came of a soldiers' family, her grandfather having been asoldier of the war of 1812, her father and brothers having seen active service in the war of the rebellion, and a younger brother is now serving in the United States navy. Knowing that the ladies of the G. A. R. are more closely related to the old soldier than any other woman's organization, she has taken a deep interest in the same, and has devoted a great deal of time and energy to the building up of the order. Being a splendid worker, it is more than likely they will call on her to serve in a higher capacity.

The Ladies as Hostesses, The ladies of the G. A. R. were hostesses for a reception which they gave last evening in their room in the Statehouse. There was no attempt at formality, and the members and their friends came and went all the evening. The room was simply decorated with flags and bunting, as it has been all the time, and the guests introduced themselves to each other. Mrs. Carrie V. Sherriff, the president, performed the honors charmingly and received every one with so much courtesy that each felt himself or herself to be the favored guest. Mrs. Sherriff wore an elegant gown of black satin, tastefully trimmed with silver brocaded satin and a very becoming scarlet bat carried a scarlet fan. There so much going on last evening that the rooms were not crowded at any time. Many guests were there early, and then passed on to some of the other gatherings, or to the fireworks, and their places were taken by others. At a late hour Mrs. Sherriff went over to the reception given by the ladies' citizens' com-The Ladies of the G. A. R. was organized in 1886, and blood relatives of the men who were in the army and were honorably discharged are eligible to membership. The order now numbers 13,600, and is growing. Last year the number was 10,000, and 3,000 have been added since. Mrs. Sherriff, who is from Pittsburg, expressed the hope that their citizens might be the entertainers for

next year. WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS. Department of Illinois and Some of Its The Department of Illinois, W. R. C., has

adopted a unique badge, which is at once beautiful and distinctive. The design is a butterfly on a by chains, on which is inscribed the word "Illinese." Hanging from the bar is a pendant containing the emblematic fish and the monogram F., C. and L. The beech leaf and butterfly design was the

totem or charm of the Illinois Indians, whose ancient name was "lilinese." This badge is worn with great pride by the Illinois ladies, who are very proud of it and their fire department, Mrs. Wallace, the department president, and her staff arrived Monday evening late. and are at headquarters in the Denison. The Illinois delegation is a large one, aral its ladies are most of them very active in philanthropic work outside of the Relief Corps. Mrs. Wallace is chairman of the executive committee of the lady board of managers of the Columbian Exposition in

Department of New York, The Department of New York is at the Denison. There are twenty-five ladies in the delegation of the W. R. C., some sixteen of whom have votes in the convention. The president is Mrs. Kate E. Jones, who is a strong, capable woman, as is necessary in a department of the size and influence of New York. She is accompanied by her secretary, Mrs. Martha E. Rivers, and treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Smith. One of the ladies of this delegation, whom it is always a pleasure to meet, is Mrs. E. M. Putnam, past department president, who held that honorable office for two terms, Mrs. Sarah C. Mink is with headquarters department, and New York is working for her election to the national presidency. They think they have a "walk over." Mrs. Mink is a lady of commanding presence, a fine parliamentarian, and an excellent presiding officer. She seems to have a pretty good grip on the Eastern delegations.

The flags presented by Mrs. Conkling in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps of Indiana, to the department of Indiana, G. A. R., are splendid specimens of needle work, particularly the banner. It is of blue silk of strong texture, with the G. A. R. badge in natural colors. Every bit of this is embroidered in the most exquisite fashion. The other flag is of heavy silk, headquarters' size. One of the pleasing features of the presentation, after the happy remarks of the department commander. which were cheered till the Statehouse rang with the echoes, was the recital by Miss Lulu Juanita Houser of the pretty, pathetic poem, "Nothing But Flage." The words are by a Maine veteran, written on

The Fings Are Beauties.

ing stage presence, recited the lines with telling effect. Minnesota,

Minnesota W. R. C. is amply represented at the National Encampment. Its department president, Mrs. Mary C. Leorens, is an old campaigner. She has been elected president of the "gopher" department three consecutive terms, and there is not much



to learn about W. R. C. work with her.
Her secretary is Mrs. Nettie M. Norton, of
Minneapolis, who is quite as energetic as
her president. The delegate-at-large is
Mrs. Ella M. Rice. The other delegates are
Jennie Strait, Shakopel; May B. Goodsell,
Howard Lake; Elia P. Gearhart, Duluth;
Sarah K. Clark, Winone. Sarah K. Clark, Winona.

South Dakota.

The Department of South Dakota is quartered in the Hotel English. It is one of the far away corps, and since the bard



times set in the department has directe its energies toward helping the need; veterans, and thought the money thus expended much more useful than in making a display at the National Encampment



The president of South Dakota is Mrs. Carrie M. Cleveland, and her secretary is Mrs. Emily M. Sheets. The delegate is Miss Clara Tukens, and the delegate-at-

large Mrs. Emma Carpenter, of Webster. New Hampshire.

The Department of New Hampshire is as the Denison. New Hampshire has a big department and is well represented. The president is Mrs. Fanny Minot. of Concord, and the secretary Mrs. Pauline L. Bowen. The delegates are Mary O. Hemenway, Milford; Susan S. Bussell, Nashua; Mary E. Long, Concord; Emma A.

Marse, Pennacook; Persie F. Chase, Lancaster.

A Grand Army Postmaster. Indianapolis has in Mr. Edward P. Thompson a Grand Army postmaster, and in all the land there is not a more efficient man holding one of these responsible positions. He attends personally to the dutier of his office, and holds it because of his preeminent fitness for it. He entered the postal

service soon after the war, and has served in about every subordinate position. Several of his suggestions regarding the postal service have been adopted by the officials at Washington. At the beginning of the war Postmaster Thompson enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana, General Hackleman's regiment, and served until the end of the term, in May. 1862. In July, 1862, he again enlisted as a three months' regiment and served until mustered out. During the rest of the war he was connected with the business of the commissary department. He is

Republican Traveling Men and McKinley. The Republican Traveling Men's Club will call upon Governor McKinley this evening, and invite all Republican traveling men in the city to join them. They will form in a body at their clubrooms in the Union Block, at 6:45 this evening, and march in a body to Governor McKinley's

the return of the torn and battle-wrecked SETS of the G. A. R. edition of The Jour. colors of the Maine regiments. Miss



a member of George H. Thomas Post.